

Interagency Bison Management Plan OPERATING PROCEDURES

Originally signed December 6, 2002

Updated November 16, 2007

Updated February 5, 2009

Updated December 10, 2009

Introduction

These operating procedures outline the action items necessary to implement the cooperative Interagency Bison Management Plan (IBMP) as set forth in the Records of Decision and subsequent decision documents issued by the State of Montana and the federal agencies. All actions described in this document are interpreted to be consistent with the IBMP, the IBMP Adaptive Management Plan as adopted December 17, 2008, and the IBMP Annual Report for 2008-09 as adopted November 6, 2009. Cooperating federal and state agencies include the National Park Service (NPS), U.S.D.A. Forest Service (USFS), U.S.D.A. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Montana Department of Livestock (MDOL), and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MFWP). In compliance with the National and Montana Environmental Policy Acts, the IBMP has been analyzed in federal and state Environmental Impact Statements and the respective federal and state of Montana Records of Decision.

Purpose

The purpose of these operating procedures is to implement actions set forth in the IBMP, IBMP Adaptive Management Plan as adopted December 17, 2008, and the IBMP Annual Report for 2008-09 as adopted November 6, 2009. These operating procedures will remain in effect until replaced by subsequent updates.

Jurisdiction and Legal Mandates

All agencies involved have agreed upon a plan to manage bison in Yellowstone National Park and Montana as set forth in the IBMP contained in the Records of Decision. Outside the park, MDOL has the lead responsibility for all bison management actions and may request assistance from MFWP, USFS, APHIS and NPS. USFS personnel will be responsible for federal resource related violations on national forest system (NFS) lands as defined under 36 CFR 261. Property damage issues on private lands will be the responsibility of MFWP with assistance from MDOL. When violations of state law occur on National Forest System lands, and upon request from MDOL, through the Gallatin and/or Park County Sheriff's Office, USFS law enforcement personnel will provide public safety assistance related to on-going hazing, capture and removal operations. MFWP and MDOL both have responsibility regarding the Montana bison hunt as directed by State statute. Inside the park, NPS has the lead responsibility for all bison

management actions.

Media Relations/Public Information

Each agency manages their media relations concerning bison management. For information on bison management procedures within the state of Montana, MFWP will take the lead responsibility for issues regarding the bison hunt and MDOL will take lead responsibility and coordinate media information on all other issues. For all activities occurring within the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park, the NPS will take lead responsibility and coordinate media information. News releases or media contacts shall be handled by only those so designated. Cooperating agencies will also jointly represent and support management activities under this agreement with joint press releases and other associated media.

Organization

The Incident Command System will be used to implement actions/operations associated with the IBMP within the park. Positions in the command structure will be filled, as necessary, to assure effective mission accomplishment. All agency personnel conducting bison management actions as set forth in the IBMP remain subject to that employee's agency supervision and personnel management authorities. Bison management operations within the park will be under the authority of the Chief Ranger or designee. The Incident Command System will also be used to implement actions/operations associated with the IBMP outside the park. Bison management operations occurring outside the park will be under the direction of an on-site Operations Chief from MDOL. Hazing, shooting, capture, research and monitoring operations will include participants from MDOL, APHIS, MFWP, NPS, and USFS. Agencies expect to cooperatively support the numerous bison management activities described in this document below, but recognize that within any denoted management operation, any agency would not be required to provide all types of support concurrently (Attachment 1). Under a unified command structure, each agency involved may designate an Incident Commander to represent that agency in command decisions. At no time will there be more than one Operations Chief, regardless of the number of Incident Commanders.

Monitoring and Reporting of Bison Movement and Management Activity

Bison movement and activity within Yellowstone National Park: The Division of Resource Management and Visitor Protection in Yellowstone National Park will be responsible for monitoring, recording and notification of bison activity within the park and in the Eagle Creek/Bear Creek area. When it appears likely that bison will migrate out of the park (within 24 hours) near West Yellowstone, Montana, or Gardiner, Montana, or near the Little Trail Creek-Maiden Basin hydrographic divide, Yellowstone National Park shall notify the Helena office of the MDOL. Weekend and holiday notification of bison activity will be made to specific individuals, as designated by the Executive Officer for the Montana Board of Livestock.

Monitoring activities in the park will increase in frequency as the distance of bison from the boundary decreases. Bison activity west of Hell Roaring Overlook and west of Seven-Mile Bridge will be reported, monitored, and recorded daily as bison activity dictates. Bison activity between Madison Junction and Seven-Mile Bridge will be reported, monitored, and recorded when logistically possible and as bison activity dictates under the following conditions: 1) twice weekly between October 1 and November 30; and 2) daily between December 1 and April 30. Aerial bison monitoring over the park will adopt NPS flight-following prescriptions. Inclement weather and observations from the road may prevent observation of all bison movements out of the park.

During the winter season, the lead agency for the IBMP¹ will prepare bi-weekly reports that summarize inter-agency bison monitoring, hazing, capture, vaccination, shooting and other management actions within these operating procedures and the IBMP, which will then be posted on the IBMP website (<ibmp.info>). Descriptions of respective agency bison management actions should be shared for incorporation into these bi-weekly bison management reports. Yellowstone National Park shall notify MDOL when it appears likely that bison will migrate out of the park (within 24 hours) near West Yellowstone, Montana or Gardiner, Montana, or near the Little Trail Creek-Maiden Basin hydrographic divide.

Monitoring Bison Movement and Activity Outside of Yellowstone National Park: Bison monitoring in IBMP Management Zone 2 in the West Yellowstone area and Management Zone 2 in the Gardiner Basin area will follow guidelines established in the IBMP and IBMP Adaptive Management Plan as adopted December 17, 2008. The agencies will monitor the timing, numbers, and locations of bison movements in the Gardiner basin to gain experience on how bison use available habitat north of Yellowstone National Park. The agencies will also monitor bison in the Eagle Creek/Bear Creek area twice per week during the winter. Bison in the Absaroka Beartooth Wilderness area would not be monitored or managed in any way, except for human safety concerns. The agencies may agree to other monitoring provisions on a case-by-case basis. The agencies will periodically monitor bison that may move in the Cabin Creek Recreation and Wildlife management area, the Monument Mountain Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness or in the Upper Gallatin River above the mouth of Taylor Fork. Periodic monitoring of bison would facilitate actions that may be necessary to prevent bison from crossing the Sage Creek-Wapiti Creek divide. Bison may attempt to winter in these areas but are expected to return to the park in spring. Bison may use these areas during all seasons provided they are not causing property damage, or are approaching the cattle allotments in the Taylor Fork when cattle are present. Timely reporting of bison sightings and locations is necessary to facilitate operations necessary to fulfill the objectives set forth in the IBMP. The agencies will provide to NPS and

¹ In 2008, the IBMP partners established a process for identifying a lead entity to provide administration, coordination, and oversight of partner activities. Lead entities will be on a yearly rotating basis. Yellowstone National Park served as the lead agency in 2008-2009. The Montana Department of Livestock will take over as the lead entity on November 1, 2009.

MDOL copies of the pertinent monitoring and other management reports, as soon as available, to become part of the historical record to be maintained by the YCR and the Executive Officer of the Montana Board of Livestock.

Hazing

Hazing of bison may be attempted to discourage bison from leaving the park, to move bison back into the park from outside the park, move bison within Zone 2, or to move bison further into the park away from the park boundary to achieve the risk management objectives of the IBMP. Hazing may be accomplished by agency personnel using ATVs, snowmobile, on foot, horseback and/or helicopters and may include the use of crackershells or rubber bullets. These methods may be used singly or in combination, subject to applicable restrictions. The safety of personnel will be the primary consideration in any hazing operation, and at no time will the safety of personnel be compromised. The IBMP partners will make efforts to integrate the risk management interests of the IBMP with recognized aboriginal tribal hunting on unclaimed federal lands outside the park. MFWP will take the lead responsibility in communication on these mutual interests with the tribes. Efforts will be made to integrate tribal interests, along with public and personnel safety, during all hazing operations.

The Chief Ranger or designee will determine the timing, location, and duration of hazing within the park in accordance with the Records of Decision. The National Park Service is the lead agency to implement hazing within Yellowstone National Park. The NPS may request assistance from employees or personnel from other federal agencies or from MDOL and MFWP, acting as designated cooperating agencies. MDOL is the lead agency to implement hazing outside of Yellowstone National Park. Similarly, MDOL may request the assistance of MFWP, NPS, and USFS.

The IBMP partners should begin coordinating in early April to compile and update knowledge on bison movements and distribution, snow conditions, vegetation green-up, stream flow in the Madison River, logistical issues (e.g., staff, horse, and helicopter availability, traffic control, visitation and road closures), and cattle turn-on dates and locations. An assessment of the expected late-winter scenario should be completed by May 1, with the IBMP partners concurring on tactics for hazing bison back into Yellowstone National Park by May 15. By June 15th, APHIS and MDOL will determine and document the vaccination status of all "at-risk" cattle in or coming into the Hebgen and Gardiner basins.

In addition, the IBMP Partners agreed to explore additional private land management options, including conservation easements, livestock grazing plans, and strategic fencing to separate livestock and bison as they arise or are proposed by individual landowners. During 2010, they should evaluate whether strategic fencing is appropriate and, if so, at what locations along bison migration corridors to the South Fork, The Narrows, or on the Madison Arm of Hebgen Lake. They should also evaluate the feasibility of completing a fence on the south side of the Stermitz

property and in the interior of their property to the highway. The fence would also include a section on the north side of the property paralleling the existing jack fence bordering the Hoppe property. This fence would provide a corridor to haze bison across the Stermitz property back onto the National Forest. The proposed corridor would allow staff to avoid the Hoppe property and keep off steep and dangerous terrain on the south side of the Stermitz property. The fence would also steer migrating bison away from the subdivision to the north.

Bison Distribution

The State of Montana maintains jurisdiction for management of bison within Montana. Subject to the criteria set forth in the IBMP, the distribution of bison outside Yellowstone National Park will be limited to certain lands adjacent to the park in Management Zone 2 in the West Yellowstone boundary area, Management Zone 2 in the Gardiner Basin area, and other areas described in the IBMP, and IBMP Adaptive Management Plan as adopted December 17, 2008.

The IBMP Partners agreed to consider additional tolerance and discretion for bull bison south of Duck Creek, and expand suitable habitat for bull bison in the Maiden Basin area off Little Trail Creek on the east side of the Yellowstone River as outlined in the IBMP Annual Report for 2008-09 as adopted November 6, 2009.

Capturing bison

The NPS is the lead agency to implement bison capture within Yellowstone National Park. The NPS may request assistance from employees or personnel from other federal agencies or from MDOL and MFWP, acting as designated cooperating agencies. The MDOL is the lead agency to implement bison capture outside of Yellowstone National Park. Similarly, MDOL may request the assistance of MFWP, NPS, and USFS. All bison captured will be handled according to applicable methods for blood testing, pregnancy testing, vaccination, tagging, sorting safety, and hauling.

As necessary, the IBMP Partners will coordinate to develop a consistent vaccination program that ensures vaccination is occurring at both the north and west boundaries of YELL and for both the central and northern breeding herds. They may also discuss the potential for increasing the number of vaccinated bison at both the north and west boundaries.

Outside the Park: When bison are outside the park, they may be moved into a capture facility by hazing and/or the use of weed free hay. When bison are brucellosis tested at the capture facility, back tags and/or other identification will be used in order to easily identify and separate seropositive from seronegative animals. All tested bison will be identified with an official metal ear tag. All released seronegative bison will be identified with an additional visual marking (either by clipping or a dye marking), at the discretion of the Montana State Veterinarian. The state agencies and APHIS will be responsible for capturing and assisting with processing and

sorting. MDOL or federal veterinarians will conduct brucellosis and pregnancy testing. It may be necessary to use a MDOL and/or APHIS contract veterinary practitioner(s) if the workload becomes a continuous daily occurrence. Work assignments of individual agency personnel may change depending upon time constraints, workload, and other duties. As set forth in the IBMP, seronegative calves and yearling bison captured outside the park will be vaccinated with a safe brucellosis vaccine (currently strain RB51).

The responsible agencies and/or contract haulers will transport those bison to slaughter as set forth in the IBMP. Appropriate law enforcement personnel will provide security while animals are in transit. Bison to be hauled in trailer(s) to a release location or slaughter will be sorted, as facilities permit, for sex, size, and age to prevent injury. Bison to be released will be released as soon as practical after testing and sorting. All brucellosis seropositive bison will be consigned to slaughter and will be delivered to slaughter facilities as soon as practical after capture and processing. All appropriate identification will be retrieved from bison consigned to slaughter.

MDOL will contact slaughter establishments based upon the size, number and sex of the bison captured, and the number each plant may be capable of handling on a particular day. MDOL may request assistance of APHIS for arrangement of out of state slaughter and distribution. The slaughter establishments will be asked prior to receiving the bison if they can handle such a shipment and the bison will be transported to the slaughter establishment. The MDOL or federal meat inspectors will provide for meat inspection. Blood samples and selected tissue samples may be collected at the slaughter establishment.

Inside the Park: As set forth in the IBMP, and the IBMP Adaptive Management Plan and the Yellowstone National Park Bison Surveillance Plan adopted on December 17, 2008, the NPS will maintain capture and handling facilities in the Stephens Creek area within Yellowstone National Park. At the request and under the direction of the NPS, cooperating agencies may provide personnel (depending on training and experience) to assist in the operation of the facility. The agencies will maintain a list of approved veterinarians that will perform brucellosis testing at the Stephens Creek facility. Bison captured at the Stephens Creek capture facility will be managed as set forth in the IBMP after discussion with coordinating agencies. Bison captured at the Stephens Creek facility that test brucellosis seropositive, with the exception of those identified for research purposes, will be consigned to slaughter as set forth in the IBMP. Calf and yearling bison captured at the Stephens Creek facility that test brucellosis seronegative will be vaccinated for brucellosis. Brucellosis seronegative bison, except those identified for research purposes, captured at the Stephens Creek capture facility may be temporarily held at the capture facility and released when winter weather moderates in spring as set forth in the IBMP. The National Park Service personnel will load all bison consigned to slaughter from the Stephens Creek facility into transportation vehicles. The responsible agencies and/or contract haulers will transport those bison to slaughter as set forth in the IBMP. Appropriate law enforcement personnel will provide security while animals are in transit.

MDOL will contact slaughter establishments based upon the size, number, and sex of the bison captured, and the number each plant may be capable of handling on a particular day. The slaughter establishments will be asked prior to receiving the bison if they can handle such a shipment and the bison will be transported to the slaughter establishment. MDOL may request assistance of APHIS for arrangement of out of state slaughter and distribution. The MDOL or federal meat inspectors will provide for meat inspection. Blood samples and selected tissue samples may be collected at the slaughter establishment.

Lethal Removal of Bison - Risk Management

The NPS is the lead agency to implement lethal removal operations within Yellowstone National Park. The NPS may request assistance from employees or personnel from other federal agencies or from MDOL and MFWP, acting as designated cooperating agencies. The MDOL is the lead agency to implement lethal removal operations outside of Yellowstone National Park. The MDOL may request the assistance of MFWP and NPS. USFS assistance may be requested for public safety purposes during removal operations. Inter-agency requests for assistance before a shooting operation occurs will be as timely as possible to plan for carcass salvage.

The MDOL is the lead agency for field slaughter, field dress, and resultant transport of bison carcasses that are removed outside the park under the terms of this plan. MDOL may request the assistance of MFWP, NPS, and APHIS. USFS assistance may be requested for public safety purposes during removal operations. Charitable organization(s) and/or Indian tribal governments would receive carcasses for distribution through their social service system. Indian tribal organizations or their designee(s) may receive the bison heads and hides. Bison carcasses, heads, and hides may be sold as provided for in Montana law (MCA 81-2-120(3)). Only designated agency personnel shall remove offal, fetuses, or stillborn calves. The MDOL and the landowner shall determine whether to leave offal at site on private land. No offal will be left on site when grizzly bears may be present in the area to avoid human-bear conflict. All gravid uteruses and stillborn calves will be disposed. All reasonable attempts will be made to salvage carcasses that result from management actions according to 81-2-120(2) MCA for human consumption or for research purposes. Those carcasses designated for research will not be used for any other purposes. After veterinary inspection, carcasses that are deemed unfit for human consumption will be condemned.

Research and Brucellosis Surveillance

All research activities conducted by the agencies will satisfy applicable permitting processes. The agencies will mutually keep each other informed of progress and results. The MDOL and APHIS with the assistance of federal and other state agencies will be responsible for the collection of blood and tissue samples from bison captured outside the park and that are designated for sampling procedures. Inside the park, NPS will be responsible for collection of blood and tissue samples and analyses for management purposes. The IBMP agencies will share

copies of the results of all analyses.

Safety

The safety of all personnel and the public is paramount in all aspects of bison management operations. No actions will be taken which compromise the safety of any personnel. Personnel involved will take all precautions to protect the security of operations. Bison may be lethally removed at the discretion of the Operations Chief if safety of personnel is in jeopardy.

Conditions attached to hazing, lethal removal, and/or retrieval of dead bison on private lands, will be made clear to the hazing or lethal removal teams and those individuals responsible for slaughtering, field dressing, or transporting bison carcasses. Under leadership of the MDOL, when feasible, reasonable attempts will be made to notify affected private landowners prior to operations.

The IBMP Partner agencies will continue education and awareness of the social, public safety, and private property impacts of bison tolerance in areas with residences or used for livestock operations. They will also continue to explore ways to reduce or eliminate human safety or property damage problems related to bison on a case-by-case basis.

Access/Approval to Operate on National Forest System Land

The MDOL will make a reasonable attempt to contact a representative from the USFS prior to the time when bison are to be hazed, captured, shot, or otherwise removed from lands administered by the USFS. MDOL will request authorization from the local ranger district (Hebgen Lake or Gardiner) to use motorized vehicles on un-motorized National Forest System roads, trails and areas prior to entry. If no one is available and MDOL determines an urgent need for access, a message will be left with the local ranger district and operations can proceed. Following operations where prior authorization is not granted, MDOL will provide timely documentation to the local ranger district that includes the date, time, location, and type of vehicle used in the closed area. This authorization may be either written or verbal to be followed by a timely written authorization. The USFS may also provide direction, including requirements for the retrieval and field dressing of dead bison on lands administered by the USFS. Agencies involved in hazing, capture or removal operations will follow protective measures for bald eagle and grizzly bears that are in place on National Forest lands.

Assurance of General Security

The MDOL will contact NPS, USFS, and MFWP and, if necessary and appropriate, the local and state law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction to assure that necessary and appropriate actions are taken to provide for the general security of all personnel involved in hazing, capturing, shooting, or processing bison outside the park. Security of the MDOL west boundary capture facilities will be the responsibility of MDOL. MDOL and/or the cooperating agencies may

contract a security agency to provide general security if necessary. Security for bison management operations inside the park will be the responsibility of NPS.

Maintenance of Records and Accountability for Bison Removal

The NPS will be responsible for the accountability of bison management records for activities inside the park, including hazing, capturing, brucellosis testing, brucellosis test results, and brucellosis vaccination. The MDOL will be responsible for the accountability of bison records for bison management activities outside the park, including hazing, capturing, slaughter, lethal removal, brucellosis testing, brucellosis test results, and brucellosis vaccination.

Hunting Bison

The Montana licensed bison hunt will be applied as an adaptive management strategy and additional IBMP management tool. The bison hunt was reviewed under the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) through an environmental assessment completed in 2004 by MFWP. That assessment tiers off of the IBMP environmental impact statement, where a bison hunt was contemplated. The following are necessary conditions or criteria regarding this adaptive management adjustment to the IBMP Operating Procedures:

1. Hunting will be permitted from November 15 through February 15, when cattle are typically no longer present in the Northern and Western Boundary Areas.
2. Hunting will remain limited to the following areas where and when cattle are typically not present:
 - a. Lands defined in the IBMP as "Zone 2" in the West Yellowstone Basin); and
 - b. Areas where bison are currently allowed to roam freely (public land with no cattle allotments)
 - i. The Cabin Creek Recreation and Wildlife Management Area,
 - ii. The Monument Mountain Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness,
 - iii. The upper Gallatin River drainage south of the mouth of Taylor Fork,
 - iv. The Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness (including the upper portions of Hellroaring and Sough Creeks), and
 - v. The Eagle Creek/Bear Creek region in the northern boundary area, including up to the Little Trail Creek/Maiden Basin hydrographic divide.
3. During November 15 through February 15, hazing of bison will be suspended outside the park in hunt areas described above, unless hazing becomes necessary to prevent movement of bison into Zone 3. This is to ensure a fair chase hunt. Monitoring of bison abundance distribution and movement in Zone 1 in the West Yellowstone Basin will be conducted by the NPS and in Zone 2 by MDOL (assisted by MFWP). MDOL will lead more intensive monitoring, and potentially other management actions, if required because

of significant numbers of bison approaching or going beyond Witts Lake Road (North of Hebgen Lake on Hwy. 287), USFS Road 1731 (South of Hebgen Lake near Madison Arm Resort), the upper Gallatin River drainage south of the mouth of Taylor Fork, or the Little Trail Creek/Maiden Basin hydrographic divide. Desired field flexibility will be preserved in the area of Whits Lake Road (north of Hebgen Lake on Highway 287) to avoid the need for immediate cessation of the hunt. This Whits Lake Road area will be monitored, with a particular emphasis on early morning and late afternoon, and personnel will be ready to act to deter bison westward movement or remove bison when necessary.

4. The MFWP Commission will enact 24 hour notice of hunting closure, when determined to be necessary, to implement other management actions such as hazing, capture, or lethal removal. Hazing bison wholly within areas closed to hunting will not require a hunt cessation.
5. MFWP and MDOL will conduct critical evaluation of the bison hunt at conclusion of hunting season and propose necessary adjustments to future bison hunts based on conclusions derived from the evaluation. MFWP and USFS will continue to explore appropriate new areas within Zone 2 that could accommodate additional bison hunting opportunities.
6. MFWP will ask the Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Commission to approve the Maiden Basin, located north of Little Trail Creek and adjacent to Bison Hunting District 395, as either a new Bison Hunting District or an extension of Bison Hunting District 395.

Adaptive Management Review, Evaluation, and Modification

These procedures may be modified according to adaptive management as set forth in the IBMP, and IBMP Adaptive Management Plan as adopted December 17, 2008. A meeting will be held each year to determine if it is necessary to modify the operating procedures of the previous season to accomplish the objectives of the IBMP. A meeting of the cooperating agencies will be held each year to review, evaluate, and modify, if deemed necessary by the agencies, the operating procedures for accomplishing the objectives of the IBMP. These procedures may be modified at any time, with the agreement of the agencies, to facilitate and/or improve the operations procedures to accomplish the objectives of the IBMP. Additional meetings may be held if deemed necessary.

Attachment 1. Agency resource levels that may be necessary to conduct an array of bison management activities described in the Interagency Bison Management Plan.

Operation Size / Resources	MDOL	MFWP	NPS	APHIS	USFS
<i>Hazing – Small to Medium (1-25 head)</i>					
Horses & Riders	√	√	√	√	NA
ATV	√	√	NA	NA	NA
Snowmobile	√	√	√	NA	NA
Law Enforcement Officers	√	√	√	NA	√
<i>Hazing (>25 head)</i>					
Horses & Riders	√	√	√	NA	NA
ATV	√	√	NA	NA	NA
Snowmobile	√	√	√	NA	NA
Law Enforcement Officers	√	√	√	NA	√
<i>Shooting</i>					
Law Enforcement Officers	√	√	√	NA	√
Lethal Control Teams	√	√	√	NA	NA
ATV	√	√	NA	NA	NA
Snowmobile	√	√	√	NA	NA
Tissue sample collector	√	√	√	√	NA
<i>Capture</i>					
Horses & Riders	√	√	√	NA	NA
ATV	√	√	NA	NA	NA
Snowmobile	√	√	√	NA	NA
Law Enforcement Officers	√	√	√	NA	√
Testing Personnel	√	√	√	√	NA
Bison Handlers	√	√	√	NA	NA
Bison Slaughter Transport Vehicles/Trailers	√	√	NA	√	NA
<i>Research and Disease Surveillance</i>					
Personnel	√	√	√	√	NA

Note:

- MDOL may utilize contract haulers for any operation.
- Additional support may be provided by GCSO and MHP, as requested by MDOL.
- USFS law enforcement personnel will handle United States property damage and related federal resource violations on National Forest System Lands as defined under 36 CFR 261.
- Upon request from MDOL made through the PCSO, GCSO, USFS law enforcement personnel will provide public safety support for hazing, capture and shooting.
- USFS will continue to assist in monitoring bald eagles and other support services to maintain the Horse Butte SUP.
- Lethal Control Officers will operate in agency teams.

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Updated December 10, 2009

APPROVAL

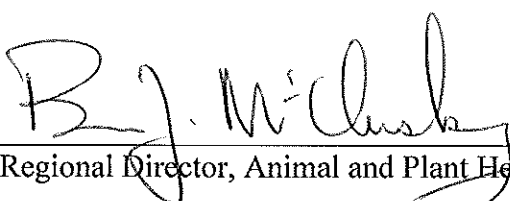
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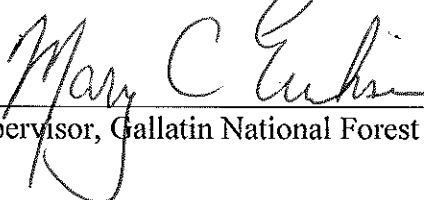
Chief Ranger, Yellowstone National Park

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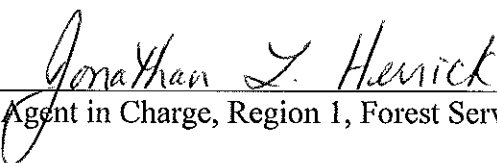
Regional Director, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

12-21-09



Forest Supervisor, Gallatin National Forest

12/16/09




Special Agent in Charge, Region 1, Forest Service

12/17/09



Executive Officer, Montana Board of Livestock

12-10-09



Director, Montana Fish, Wildlife, & Parks

12/14/09

Region 3 Supervisor